

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY RDGAR SNOWDEN.

### ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1859.

This day being the Anniversary of our National Independence, the Gazette Ofmorrow morning.

FOURTH OF JULY .- There will be no general City Celebration of the Glorious Day, in this place, but numbers of our citizens will spend the day in Excursions on the River, leap into eternity! the Railroads, and to the adjacent country, in the immediate neighborhood of town .-There will be Celebrations at Brandy Station, Warren Springs, Port Tobacco, &c., which will be attended by many. In the neighborhood of Washington there will, also, be several 4th of July parties. At night, in Washington, there will be the usual display of Fire Works. It is meet and proper that the occasion should be duly honored every where within the broad limits of our country.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier gives an account of a visit to Alexandriathe name of which he says ought never to have been changed from Belle Haven; of a search for the Braddock house, which he complains of as being now shut out from public view-nevertheless it is still there; and to Christ Church, where he sat in Washington's pew, where he says "a mural tablet ought to be placed"-and which venerable edifice, he adds, "is surely but rapidly falling into decay." Nothing of the kind! Though one of the oldest churches in the state, built in Colonial times, it is one of the best preserved. The strictest attention has always been paid to its repairs, and the walls, roof, and all parts of it, are as sound and good, and the building as comfortable and commodious for public worship, as they were on the day on which the edifice was erected. It will, in all human probability, with the same care now bestowed upon it. outlast the costliest constructions of the pre-

The Richmond Enquirer and the Richmond Examiner are having an animated discussion as to the doctrine of protecting property in the Territories, propounded by Gov. Wise, and ably supported by the Enquirer. The Examiner contends that the Democratic party in the State do not take the ground on which Gov. Wise stands; and the Enquirer maintains that it speaks for the Democracy.

A circular, signed by Dean Richmond, Chairman of the New York Democratic State Central Committee, has been addressed to every portion of New York, stating that measures have been adopted to secure a full and active organization of the Democratic party throughout the State, with entire confidence that nothing but such an organization, and the full vote which it would secure, is wanting to secure a Democratic triumph at the election next fall. This is easily

The Fogs on the Atlantic have been now, for three weeks or a month, quite alarming, especially in the neighborhood of Newfoundland, and hence we have been daily chronicling the stranding or loss of some ship-to which is now added the steamship Argo, of the Galway line. The compass or the dead reckoning of the Argo must have been sadly out of joint, or else the captain would not have thus brought up in Trepassay Bay.

Blondin having been successful in walking on a tight rope, over the Niagara river, and receiving much applause and probably some money for the feat, we expect to hear of five and forty other fools, this summer, attempting dangerous feats for the sake of noteriety and what cash they can pick up.

learn there is little or no hope of the State and Agricultural Societies coming to terms for a State fair in this city, this fall, and that the Central Society will be forced to hold a fair on its own responsibility.

The papers on the early days of John Randolph, John Marshall, George Mason, &c., which have appeared in the New York Century, and some of which we have published, are from the pen of Mr. John Esten Cooke,

The President, left Washington on Saturday, for his temporary summer residence at the Soldier's Home near that city, where he will remain until about the middle of this month, when, with Secretary Floyd, he will pay a visit to Bedford Springs.

The emigration of free colored people from the United States to Hayti, is rapidly increasing. As many as five hundred of these persons have already left Louisiana alone, and it is probable that this number will receive large accessions during the year.

The annual import estimates for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, amounted to \$350,000,000, of which ten million were in specie. The total exports for the same period amounted to \$350,000,000, of which \$68,000,000 were in specie.

In the case of Hutchins and Jones tried in Washington, for the murder of Ennis, the jury, on Saturday last, returned a verdict of manslaughter, against Hutchins, and found Jones not guilty.

We have received an interesting Catalogue of the Enosinian Society of the Columbian College, D. C., containing a history of that respectable and excellent literary association, which still lives and flourishes.

"Adam Bede," which has already reached

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

In accordance with the retrenchment views of the Secretary of the Treasury, Collector Schell, of New York, on Wednesday, notified minety-five of the custom-house employees that their services were no longer required. The victims are entry clerks, inoice clerks, measurers and assistant weighers, and the aggregate amount paid them

annually is about \$100,000. Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, has published a card cordially endorsing the resolutions recently adopted by the Whig General Committee of New York, declaring it inexpedient, at this time, further to discuss or agitate the question of slavery, and recommending the public mind to turn its attention to such questions as are presented in our foreign relations, territorial extension, the building of Railroads for national purposes, the tariff, currency, &c.

Speaking of Blondin's passage over Niagara river, on a stretched cord, the editor of fice will be closed, and no paper issued to- the Albany Evening Journal relates his experiences of that sort of thing. In 1827 he saw a ship go over the Falls, but there was nobody aboard but a bear, (which had the sense to jump overboard and swim ashore,) and some geese. He also saw Sam Patch

Last week, the personal property of Capt. Henri A. de Riviere was sold under an at tachment issued by the Hudson County Court. The sale took place at the Philadelphia Hotel, in Jersey City, and was attended by about twenty persons. About \$50 were realized from the sale. The property consisted of clothing, daguerreotypes, military equipments, &c.

The Hartford Md., Times says on Saturday night last, some eight or nine slaves ran away from their owners at Perrymansville and that vicinity. It is stated that at a party a few weeks ago, held by the blacks in the neighborhood, they were persuaded to run away by two white men who were present at their party.

A mulatto woman named Rebecca McCor mick, was hung at Westminster, Carroll county, Md., on Friday last. She manifested much firmness on the scaffold, confessed her guilt of the crime of which she was convicted, and professed to have made her peace with God. From three to five thousand persons witnessed the execution.

The annual commencement exercises of the Lynchburg Female College, and the Lynchburg College, came off last week; that of the former on Tuesday evening, at Dudley Hall, and that of the latter on Wednesday, at the same place. Large audiences were assem-

On Tuesday, the steamers Locust Point, Powhatan, Express, and Louisiana, left Norfolk with an aggregate of about 5,000 bbls, of vegetables. The next day the steamships Jamestown and Adelaide left with about 2,000 more, making fully 7,000 barrels in two days.

There were twenty-six American sea-go ng vessels reported during the last month as wrecked, missing or otherwise lost. They comprise 6 ships, 1 bark, 4 brigs, 14 schooners, and I steamer. Of these 19 were wrecked, 12 destroyed by fire, 3 sunk, 1 missing,

Sir Walter Scott admits that the battle of Waterloo created in the British empire fifteen thousand widows. It is probable that the recent battle of Magenta has created at least twenty thousand widows and sixty thousand orphans.

The Shenandoah Bridge Company will take immediate steps to re-construct their Bridge. Much inconvenience will be felt by the travelling public at the loss, but a temporary crossing will be made for foot travel in a week or two.

The Louisville papers note the death of Victor F. Ward, aged twenty years. He was, we believe, the boy who was whipped by Butler, the school teacher, which whipping was the first act in the Mat Ward tra-

At the Revere House, Boston, lately, s supper of woodcock was served up, and the birds being out of season, an indignant sportsman prosecuted the hotel proprietors. They

were fined \$10 a bird. The Petersburg Intelligencer announces that Mr. Jas. B. Bingham, late of the Wheeling Times, will henceforth be associated in its editorial department. Mr. Bingham is a fluent, forcible writer.

Gittings and five other seamen, under trial for mutiny on board the ship Flying Dragon, were acquitted on Friday, in the U.S. Distriet Court at Norfolk.

It is stated that the Flouring Mills in Richmond have stored away, ready for the The Richmond Dispatch says, we regret to packing season, over one hundred thousand empty flour barrels.

John F. Alexander and Alex. L. Gibbs have formed a partnership for the manufacture of Tobacco, and have just opened a Tobacco Factory in Fredericksburg. The contract for supplying the Navy De-

partment with stationery for the year end-

ing June 30, 1860, has been awarded to Messrs. Blanchard & Mohun, of Washington. The title of Doctor of Divinity has been conferred, by Richmond College, on Elders

J. A. Broaddus and B. Manly, jr., of Vir-

Lieut, D. McN. Fairfax has been detached from the Congress, and ordered to the Mystic.

#### Vote for Attorney General. The official returns of the vote for Attor-

ney General have been opened in Richmond, and proclamation made of the election of J Randolph Tucker. The whole vote polled for the two candidates, is 137,492, and 8 scatfor J. R. Tucker, . . . . .

For Walter Preston, . . . .

Majority for Tucker, Portsmouth returns rejected: For Tucker, 48. For Preston, 662.

Counties not returned according to law: Brooke, Boone, Craig, Elizabeth City, King and Queen, Lewis, McDowell, Orange, Southampton, and Smyth.

# New Way of Smuggling,

Four years ago, a smart negro belonging to a gentleman of this city, suddenly disappeared. His owner thought he had gone North, and Toby's wife supposing he was dead, as she says, married a second time, Recently the owner received a letter from his servant, dated in Liberia, where the ne-

He gives a statement of the manner in which he got off. It will be remembered that Mr. Capehart, a wealthy gentleman of North Carolina, liberated a number of slaves, who emigrated to Liberia. Toby,

ca. He regrets his course, but will probably remain in the land of Ham.—Norfolk Argus.

The War in Europe.

We have been kindly permitted to publish written from Paris to a gentleman in this city. The writer is always well informed up-European affairs, and the statements he makes in regard to the war in Italy, will be read with interest. The letter bears date

June 17th.—Balt. Exchange.
"The fighting, as you will learn, has been most obstinate on both sides. When the French accounts say that thousands of the enemy surrendered, you must remember that they are principally Lombards and Italiansthe real bone and sinew of the Austrian army being Germans, Tyrolese, Croatians, Hungarians, Moravians and Bohemians, all of whom fight to the last. Marshal McMaon, in a letter written to a near friend, relates that he saw a whole regiment of the enemy destroyed to the last man, the Colonel of it embracing his colors as he fell. The cause of this wholesale butchery was McMahon's having taken possession, after a terrible fight of the elevated railroad causeway, and placed forty cannon, made on the new system, so that they completely enfiladed the ense masses of the Austrians below. One ball alone was seen to knock down between thirty and forty men. There is no doubt that the Emperor, in the centre, committed great mistake, for he should have crossed with his main array, even higher up than McMahon.

He deceived the Austrians, it is true, not to a sufficient extent, for he found four divisions of the enemy densely massed to oppose him, and, it is the first instance in war that a battle has been begun by the reserve—for such were the Imperial Guards, leneral (now Marshal) Regnault de St. Jean Angely, who commanded them, and for two ours resisted the whole force of the Austrians, just as the English did at Inkersays in a private letter that "he prayed that a bullet might end his daysthat he never was so utterly miserable, for he felt that if his troops gave way-the river behind him and only one bridge, and the Emperor present in person—all would be lost. The Emperor's bulletin in the Moniteur betrays the anxiety he went through, but his presence seemed to inspire the troops with an unheard of enthusiasm. It was indeed a fearfully hazardous game.

It was at the most critical moment that General Cler, commanding the Zouaves, was killed, when a murderous conflict arose, as of old, over the body of the officer. Twice it was lost, but at last the French maintained possession of it, naked as when the man himself came into the world-so much had it been wrenched and dragged about by the contending parties.

I will tell you a very touching anecdote which is related of a Zouave who had picked up a wounded Austrian, and was carrying him out of the melee. As he was trudging along with the man upon his back, he felt omething cold upon his neck, and cautiously looking around, perceived that the poor fellow, with a pair of seissors, which he had contrived to draw from his pocket, was cutting off a lock of his preserver's hair to keep as a memento. The entry into Milan is des cribed as having been bewildering, and no accounts which you may see can exaggerate it. The frenzy of the people was unbounded.

The change of Ministry in England looked upon here as a God-send. It will make no change, however, in the Emperor's movements. Public opinion is the real Prime Minister of England, and Lord Palmerston will have to bend his neck to it, or resign his office.

The Germans are beginning to be fidgety again. They cannot look on with indifference and see men speaking the same language with themselves beaten by the Gauls. The Austrians are gradually concentrating around Verona, and I am afraid the French will have a hard time of it there, as the country near the Mincio is very unhealthy in July and August, and fevers will be the worst enemy, perhaps, to Napoleon's projects.

The Austrians are retiring everywhere bebind the Mincio, and concentrating their fortunes under the guns of Verona, Mantua, and Peschiera. It is said that Germany makes the crossing of the Mincio by the French a casus belli, because they say that it is the line of defence of the Confederation on the south, and that if it falls there will be nothing to prevent the enemy from marching into the 'Fatherland:" but against that, we must inquire, What is meant by Germany? Is it he small States or Prussia? Moreover, the places threatened have not yet fallen, and the game of old Hess is, to worry out the French, and he hopes, by the help of fevers and the restless state of Europe, to make the Imperial invader as anxious for peace as he pretended to be before the war began.

## The New Atlantic Telegraph.

The London Times says that the long pending question as to the probability of telegraphic communication being established between Europe and America, seems in a fair way of being settled. The British Trans-Atlantic Company propose, within this year if possible, to lay their cable from the Land's End in Cornwall, to Blane Sablon, an island in the Straits of Belle Isle, at one of the entrances of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and a little to the north of Newfoundland. A short wire, to be laid by a separate company, takes the cable in from Blanc Sablon to the island of Anticosti, where it meets lines already open, communicating with Quebec, Montreal and indeed, all parts of Cauada. Another short line from Anticosti will be submerged to Cape Breton, where it will join the network of lines which communicates with Halifax, Nova Scotia, Boston, New York, &c. The advantages which such a route presents over one starting from the west oast of Ireland are claimed to be immense, both in point of economy and freedom from the submarine dangers which beset the track from Valencia to Newfoundland. The Company propose to use a cable of the very lightest description.

## Taglioni.

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool Journal says that Taglioni, the well known danseuse, having horself married a penniless nobleman, and having just given her daugh-ter; who is now the wife of Prince Troubletzoi, all her private fortune for a dowry, has abandoned her villa upon Lake Como, and has returned to Paris to seek the means of living for herself and spouse. Upon the marriage of her daughter, she bound herself not to appear upon the stage, where she might even now make a fortune. Hence, she is driven to undertake the instruction of others. She applied to the Conservatorie for a situation, but was not successful, and she is obliged to rely upon the patronage of the public.

Sun Stroke. The attack may generally be averted by bathing the head occasionally with cold water, or wearing a wet cloth inside the hat. Intoxication is a predisposing cause; and it s anticeable that most persons attacked are of Irish or German birth. The remedial treatment is simple. The head should be bathed and rubbed with gold water, and the patient made to swallow carbonate of ammonia in solution. When the heart shall have resumed normal action a cure is indicated

BURGLARY .- Some of our citizens have been very much annoyed within the last week or two, by some scoundrels lurking about this town, who have been attempting to break into their houses. From the man-The most acceptable novel of the present shrewdly joining these manumitted slaves, ner in which the efforts have been made, it succeeded in smuggling himself off to Afriappears their object is more to frighten the scamp, he was let off with the ducking; and ing. &c .- Leesbury Wash.

An Incident of the War of 1812.

The following thrilling incident, the subthe following extract from a private letter stance of which was published in the papers of the day, was related to me by a Mr. Woodbury, who was one of the actors on the occasion. He farther told me he was with Capt. Almeda in most of his daring and perilous adventures of that eventful period. bury did not certainly know where Almeda mony furnished, render any further notice of originated; but thought him a native of the State of Delaware.

Whether Almeda was Captain of the same | F. Ne bit, of New York, the contractor, one Privateer in all his cruises, I know notbut he rendered himself and Privateer very conspicious, when in command of "The Prince of Neutchatel." This vessel never was taken though often pursued, and sometimes in desperate circumstances, by British naval ships of vastly superior force. Capt. Almeda would contrive some way to elude their grasp, and forthwith take vengeance on the ground a new club house, 20 by 50 feet, and twelve houses and lots, and vacant lots, such as he could handle.

The Prince of Neufchatel had been away up our northeastern coast-in the neighborhood of Halifax, Nova Scotia--had made several prizes and brought them into the ports of New England, when the British made a grand rally upon us, and blockaded nearly our whole coast. About this time Almeda thought to take a more southern cruise towards the West Indies, and putting in at Lubee in the State of Maine, took a large passed resolutions repudiating the principles number of grind-stones, (for which Lubec is famous) to carry to New York, where he was going to refit.

Proceeding down the coast, he "doubled Cape Cod," and in the vicinity of Nantucket fell in with the "British Seventy-Four" Endymeon, commanded by Captain Hope.-Hope made haste to seize him, but Almeda kept out of his way and succeeded in getting shelter in "Nantucket Shoals," not however without being near enough for a time, to give the Endymeon a few shots with Long Tom," one of which cut down her small mast. Almeda was thus compelled to deter his cruise for a few days, being closely watched by Capt. Hope. The Islanders, who are mostly Quakers, were carrying on quite a trade with those of the privateer, as well as with the very much larger number of those of the Endymeon-for the Islanders were neutral. After lying there for several days, Capt. Almeda saw, on and around the Endymeon, indications of mischief, and soon became satisfied that Capt. Hope was going to send some barges in the night to take him .-He at once prepared for a most deadly encounter. He took all his largest grind-stones -some of them weighing more than fifteen hundred-and placed them on each side of his

deck besides the gun-wales, and he and his

men, fully armed for a hand-to-hand-fight,

awaited the approach of the barges. The night was so dark that the barges could not be seen so far as the sound of their muffled oars could be heard. About eleven o'clock at night, Almeda and his men heard muffled oars, and soon three barges were around them-one on each side and one at their bows. The British with their boarding hooks and pikes hauled hard up to come on board. Almeda and his men pitched their big grind-stones over with such precision as to sink all three of the barges in the course of one or two minutes. But there was still business enough for those on the privateer; many of the British were alive and climbing up over the gun-wales; most of them paid the forfeiture of their insolence with their heads. When this business was nearly through, Almeda saw that a fourth barge had come under his stern and made fast, and her entire crew was on his after-deck. He screamed out: 'Clear the stern, my boys," and with the tury and strength of a lion sprang upon them. There was deadly carnage. There were sixty-five of the British and seventy-nine of the Privateer's crew. Almeda said afterwards, killed. that he cut off six "Briton's heads" at six successive cuts with his broard sword, and said he cut off three as fast as he could strike,

but a fourth proved his match-with eight or ten clips he could not hit him, when the Briton cut down the guard of his sword and cut off the small finger of his sword-hand. At that instant, a Briton without a head fell against Woodbury's man, and he tossed his head over 'the gun wales. Woodbury was minus that finger, as I have seen many times -he also shewed the broad-sword he used on that and many other occasions. The guard was cut down and it appeared to have been But there was, even in this nocturnal strug-

gle with deadly weapons, a little incident of fun and merriment. A Quaker had tarried on board the Privateer for the night, not knowing the danger of an attack. Upon the first noise of the barges in grappling, he sprang on deck, and seeing men's heads and fingers on the gun-wales trying to get on board, and Almeda and his men cutting off heads to stop them, his "non-resistance" faith was put to the test. He could not do as they did, but he hit it; very industriously he went to work unbooking their fingers and letting them down into the water alongside, saying in each instance, "Friend, thou hast no business here," "Friend, thou hast no business here." The Quaker was very use-

ful, though he did not fight. There were two hundred and forty-five picked men in those four barges when they eft the Endymeon. The barge under the stern of the Privateer returned with thirtynine and no more. Capt. Almeda had but one prisoner. He lost three men.

Next day Capt. Hope set sail and was off. and Capt. Almeda resumed his cruise to New York, minus his big grind-stones.

The British Admiralty disgraced Capt. Hope for this, by putting him down from cruising in a squadron. Surely this was unjust. Capt. Hope was a good officer and a worthy gentleman. The expedition of the barges was skilfully planned and promised certain success, and had it not been for the terrible Almeda and his big grind-stones it would have been successful, and Capt. Hope would have been honored. The British had not an officer in any department of their service whose men would not have fared the same in Almeda's hands.

Captain Hope was afterwards restored, when he, with the Endymeon, by the help of the Pomoane and Majestic, took our Frigate President, commanded by Stephen Decatur an affair hardly less inglorious than that with The Prince of Neufchatel. THOMAS CHASE.

CHESTERFIELD, Vs., June, 1859 .- Virginia

#### Ducking a Daguerreotypist. A letter in the Louisville Journal, dated

Stanford, Ky., June 24th, says: This morning, considerable excitement prevails among our indignant citizens. A man, who calls himself W. R. Davis-a strolling daguerreotypist-who hails from Cincinnati, had, but a few days since, stopped in our village for the purpose of taking pictures. Both his manner and appearance were those of a gentleman at first; consequently he drove a prosperous trade. On yesterday it was ascertained that he had been guilty of the grossest improprieties in the presence of females who were not with a gentleman. He imagine At any rate, a goodly number of implements of trade; and after this was done and gave him twelve plunges under its mad wapr. It was the design of the crowd o tar and feather him after this, and ride appears their orgent is given ing the led of town, after being allowed to pack trees, it now turns out, kills both the trees his plunder in his wagon.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

Washington, July 1.-Capt. Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster, has submitted to the War Department a reply to the charges recently preferred against him for alleged misconduct in connection with the purchase of mules for the army; and the Secretary of War, after mature consideration of the same has decided that the explanations and testithe charges, uncalled for and unnecessary.

The Postmaster General has ordered of G. million of stamped envelopes, with the new self-ruling improvement. They will be furnished to the public at 5 ets. per hundred more than is charged for the present pattern. ELETON, MD., June 30.—Last night, about lo'clock, this vicinity was visited by a heavy storm of wind and rain, doing some damage to fences, trees, &c. Also, levelling to about one mile below this place, on the Elk in all! River. The house belonged to Mr. G. Roberts, and other gentlemen of our city.

LEAVENWORTH, June 30. - The overland xpress arrived this atternoon, with a large mail but no later advices, owing to detention on the route. Another arrival with later intelligence from the mines, is expected hourly. Sr. Louis, June 30,-The Democratic County Convention which met here to-day,

of the Cass-Hofer letter. Washington, July 1.-Judge Merrick, of upon appeal, affirmed a decision of the Patent Office, to the effect that the patents to Singer & Co., in 1854 and 1856, for improvements in sewing machines, hold good by reason of the public use of the invention for more than two years with the knowledge and consent of Wickersham. Millions of dollars, both to public and private interests. are involved by this decision

The receipts from customs for the three quarters of the fiscal year are thirtyseven millions of dollars, or a sum close to Secretary Cobb's estimates last November. The entire customs receipts for the last fiscal year are fifty millions five hundred thousand

#### The Late Railroad Accident.

The Western papers give us the appalling particulars of the late disaster on the Michigan Southern Railroad. We copy as fol-

The train was a heavy one, containing five well-filled passenger cars, besides the baggage and mail car. The train was about half an hour behind time previous to reach ing the fatal spot. About ten o'clock on Monday night, two hours before the time of the accident, a tremendous rain fell throughout that section of country, flooding the fields and swelling the streams to considerable bulk.

The surviving brakesman says that the train ran with great caution over all culverts previous to reaching the fatal culvert; but, on nearing the latter, the speed was increased to twenty-five or thirty miles an hour, as this culvert was considered the most reliable on the road. On reaching the gap, which was about one hundred feet wide and about thirty feet deep, the train fell first on the old trestle work, which crushed beneath the weight, and then leaped into the chasm. The engine fell at the base of the further bank and buried itself in the sand. The baggage car, two second class cars, and two first class were piled into one mass, and drove each other into the earth. The sleeping car fell on its side on top of the pile of shattered cars.

Every man connected with the train, exept the conductor, one brakesman, the conductor of the sleeping car and his boy, was

When the uninjured passengers crawled out the scene is said to have been awful .scarcely distinguishable in the darkness lay a pile of shattered wood and iron and about a hundred and fifty dead and dying persons, part buried in sand and mud, and part washing away in the boiling torrent that swept down to the St. Joseph river, but a few rods distant.

## An American Missionary Wronged.

A correspondent of the London News, in writing from Beyrout, Syria, says:

that an American Protestant missionary had been turned with violence out of the town of Zahle in Lebanon, by the bigotted Greek population of the place. For some reason or ther the American consular authorities took no active steps in the matter, and the consequence is that the offence has been lately repeated, with considerable aggravation of cirumstances. This time the victim is the Roy Mr. Benton, a missionary of the Presbyterian church belonging to the Syrian mission, and employed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions .-This gentleman's place of residence is at Bhamdoon, on the highest ridge of Lebanon; a high political virtue; but constant and sys but in company with his wife and family he of air, intending to reside there a few weeks which they are designed to guard .- London for the benefit of his health. No sooner did Daily News. it get noised abroad that Mr. Benton was a Protestant clergyman than his house was surrounded by a mob of fanatics, who declared he should not remain another hour in the place. No plea that he could urge was listened to for a moment; and on his declining to move for threats, he was, with his wife and three young children, forcibly elected from the house he had hired, and afterwards from the town.'

## The Great Eastern.

The objections which have been urged regainst this noble vessel are precisely of the same sort as those which have been advanced against improvements of every kind-against railways, steam machinery, iron ships, and large ships. What would not have been said 20 years ago against building such vesbe the Himalaya of her class, and the results of interpretation applied premeditatedly to lieve will revolutionize our whole mercantile marine. Both as a commercial speculation and as an engineering triumph, her success is now undoubted, and under the energetic management of the new company her voyages are likely to be as lucrative as they will be rapid. The day is not far distant when the Great Eastern will only be one of a class of steamers, and Mr. Brunel, to whom alone the great ship is due, will see in such fruits the highest reward which even his great ing account shows, shot a fool instead: skill and enterprise can achieve. - London Times, June 17

Lager Beer. On Thursday, the lager beer brewers of New York paraded with twenty or thirty beer wagons, which were "appropriately decorated" with evergreens, barrels, and various emblems of the profession. Each wagon was drawn by four or six horses, and on one was an immense beer barrel, which towered high in the air, and contained much liquor. The procession marched to the Park, and had his wife travelling with him, and what the Mayor came out and reviewed the brewcould have been his object we could not ers. Not only so, but he drank a glass full of beer drawn from the immense barrel. citizens took the matter in their own hands Condescending Mayor! After the accomast night, and ordered him to pack up his plishment of this feat, the brewers cheered the civic functionary, and retired. The Evethey marched him of to a popul out of town, ning Post, which is humorous at the expense of our Morphy dinner, will do well to turn its eye mward - Boston Conrier.

"Whale oil soap," so abundantly praised to destroy bugs, lice, and worms on fruit and the insects. Don't use it.

What a Millionaire Pave.

John Jacob Astor used to say, that all he got for taking care of his immense property | French and Sardinian soldiers already, grow was his board and clothes. One of the hds" in our own city fares no better, and and nearly every man has the same-and 570 56! Rather expensive boarding and

clothing The extent of Mr. Longworth's property may be judged by the number of pieces of real estate which he owns in this city alone. In looking over the tax duplicates, yesterday, we found that he was assessed upon three his own name, within the city limits, and that he paid the taxes upon forty-six other lots, which have been leased. Four hundred

was made for assessment purposes, the 366 lots footed up an aggregate of \$1,348,730! A portion of the lots have doubled in price since their last valuation, and others have advanced ures as in 1853. His present residence on Pike street, "Belmont Place," is put down the U. S. Circuit Court for this District, has, paid his semi-annual tax, which amounted to \$1.785 28.

In addition to his property inside the corporation, he owns a considerable amount beyoud the city limits. His personal property is taxed at \$153,840. To look after all these houses and lands to watch the titles, and pay the taxes-to receive the rents and the thousand grievances of dissatisfied tenantsfurnishes labor sufficient, and hard labor too, for even an energetic Jerseyman. Our Wesclothes - Cincinnati Gazette

#### The Probable Action of Prussia.

The most important feature in the late news from the war in Europe, as received by the mails from Boston last night, is the probable attitude which Germany may assume in the struggle. It is said on the one hand that Prussia is willing to assent to the abandonment of Lombardy by Austria, and as long as Louis Napoleon is content with this result of the present conflict, she will not interfere; but if the total evacuation of the peninsula of Italy by Austria is insisted upon, that Prussia will march her mobilized rmy to the Rhine frontier. The threats held out to Germany in the Russian circular of Prince Gorztchakoff, it is also said, have induced Prussia to demand an explanation of its meaning, while at the same time it is intimated that Prussia is determined to maintain the proposition accepted in 1848, that the Mincio should be considered the boundary of German territory in Italy, and that the passage of that line by the Allies would, therefore, make the war a common cause for all Germany. It is reported, moreover, that an understanding to that effect had been previously come to with Austria. There can be no doubt that in the event

of these rumors proving true, a general war in Europe is inevitable. It may be, however that Prussia has assumed her recent hostile attitude in view of the possible coalition of the new British ministry with France, in the hope of preventing any open alliance between Lords Palmerston and Russell and Louis Napoleon, the French proclivities of these two British statesmen being notorious .- N. Y. Herald.

### The Policy of Louis Napoleon.

We have reason to believe that the French Government is prepared to give the new Foreign Minister of England the most complete proofs of the moderation and disinterestedness of its policy in Italy. It is ready to declare anew that not only does it seek no territorial aggrandizement for France, but that it desires no thrones for the rela tives of the Emperor or Princes dependent on France. Far from wishing to prolong the war, the desire of the French Government is that it may be short. The war has been commenced for the liberation of Italy and will be carried on until that object is at-"I mentioned to you about ten months ago tained, but only for the sake of the end.-Should any powerful neutral-the Prince Regent of Prussia, for instance-find himself in a position to offer his mediation, the French Government would be ready to engage to leave Italy entirely to itself, after securing its independence. how France can be asked to go further than this in order to satisfy the just requirements of Europe; and, until some fact becomes known calculated to throw doubt upon the intentions of the Imperial Government, it would be prudent to accept these assurances. It is possible to push distrust to an absurd and dangerous extent. Prudence is tematic suspicion and hostility for imaginary paid a visit to the town of Zahle for change causes sometimes produce the evils against

## The Richmond Enquirer's Position

The Cincinnati platform was adopted with well understood interpretation, pledging the Democratic party to the doctrine of equal protection by every Department of the General Government to persons and property in

the territories.
Three years afterwards, a small minority of the party, has attempted to affix an opposite interpretation.

Whereupon, a proposal is made that we shall compromise this matter in such manner as to leave members of the party free to

adopt either interpretation. In other words, it is proposed that we shall ignore entirely the principle involved; that the Democratic party shall abandon its position as a national party striving for the sels as the Himalaya or the Persia-what in | inculation of great principles of equality and fact, was not predicted against them when truth and justice, and shall endeavor to conthey were built? The Great Eastern is to ciliateanti slavery prejudices by a duplicity which will be attained by her speed we be- its platform; that we shall descend to the position of a faction, careless of principle, and

only struggling for power. Can we - dare we take this position before an enlightened people? Will it not inevitably involve defeat as well as disgrace? -Richmond Enquirer.

## Shooting a Fool.

A man in Danbury, Conn., undertook to shoot a cut the other day, and, as the follow-

"First, he put in a charge of shot; this he covered by ramming home a wad. Next, a charge of powder. To make sure of his victim, he wound up the loading with a small handful of corn in the kernel. Thus prepared, he brought the instrument of death to ear upon the cat, and snapped. To his great chagrin, the gun was not discharged. snapped, and snapped, and snapped again; but it was no use-the gun would not go. Irritated beyond measure at his failure, drew the iron ratured from the gun, put the point in a fire until it was red hot, inserted t at the muzzle, and wormed it down through the corn until it reached the powder, when whang! went the charge down to the shot, sending the ramrod through his hand, between the thumb and fore-finger, burying the corn in various parts of his hand, and badly singing his face with the powder! The cat survived, and the man is doing as well as could be expected."

The report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, states the number of emigrants, to the 29th of June, at 39,145.

#### Reported Disagreements. There are some signs of trouble between the

ing out of intimations on the part of the for mer that the latter did not "toe the mark" yet he counts his wealth by millions! Mr. so promptly and so well at Magenta, as Longworth gets his clothes and board only they ought to have done, and a growing conviction on the part of the latter, yet he paid into the county treasury last that the French are claiming something year, in the way of taxes, the sum of \$37.- more than their share of the common crop of laurels. Perhaps this feeling is aggravated by the story which is now quite current, that there is a design to bring forward as a candidate for the crown of the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom, the young Duke of Leuch tenberg, son of a Russian Princess, and grandson of Eugene Beauharnais, Napoleon I's hundred and sixty-six pieces of property, in Vicercy in Italy. But a project of this character does not seem consistent with the conspicuous part which the Emperor Napoleon allows Victor Emanuel to play in Lombardy and would certainly be ill received by the Lombards. The language of the French jour-The total value of this property now can nals, nevertheless, shows that the French hardly be estimated. Six years ago, in Government does not altogether approve eith-1855, when the last valuation of real estate er the attempts of the Unionist party in Tuscany to effect the incorporation of that State with the Piedmontese Kingdom, or the proclamation of King Victor Emanuel in the Roman Legations. It is even said that two hundred per cent in value. Many have the Sardinian King, under the influence of doubtless remained at about the same fig- France, will refuse to accept the Dictatorship proffered him by the people of Romagna-So we see there is something very like trouble on the tax roll at \$187,300. On Monday he or mischief brewing already in the allied councils, if not in the allied camps. Ambition and Victory, however, now as ever, must go hand in hand .- N. Y. Express.

A letter from Paris says: "Dissension is in the allied camp; Garibaldi is incapable of accepting the name of Louis Napoleon in any arrangement to be entered into even against the Austrians. Louis Napoleon dreads like death the interference of Garibaldi. He knows well enough that the treatment received by the Italian patriot, tern millionaire certainly carns his bread and at the hands of French republicans has created eternal hatred and mistrust of all thing-French. A terrible scene took place at Ales sandria between the Emperor and Garibaldi, wherein the latter spoke out and unbared his mind. He vowed eternal suspicion and hatred to France; owned his adherence to the republic-the red republic, indeed-and scof

fed at the idea of annexation to Sardinia. The hurry with which the trick of annexation was performed, before Garidaldi could arrive at Milan, gives some alarm for the consequences. Garibaldi is open and sincere in his design of protecting the republic, and eschewing the protectorate of France.— Milan will not be able to contain two suns in the same hemisphere. Garidaldi has adopted the irresistible policy of ignoring the very existence of the French army in Italy, and will not fight in concert with the cunning foreigner, whom he avows to be more dangerous than even the Austrians

#### A Marriage in New York. We had a sensation of another kind yester

day, in the marriage of our city Recorder to the daughter of John Anderson, whose celebrated "Solace" has been in the mouths of millions throughout the Union for the past quarter of a century. The thermometer stood at one hundred and two degrees in the shade; the marriage ceremony, at the Re formed Dutch church, was protracted by anthems, hallelujahs, bridal choruses, and immense musical demonstrations, vocal, organic and instrumental; the house of the bride's father in Madison avenue had all its windows closed, the chandeliers lighted, and many other ingenious devices for exalting the exalted temperature; twelve hundred guests were duly introduced to the happy couple, and duly passed up stairs to a large drawing-room in which a costly feast was being constantly renewed; massive silver and linner and tea services were present with proper ceremony by admiring friends and relations; six hot German musicians were hid away under the stairs and played hot dancing music with true Teutonic perse verance; hundreds of hot men and women panted up and down stairs, and fanned themelves with hot handkerchiefs; perpendicularity to shirt collars was a thing not to be attained v the very coolest society-man; our handsome oung friend, the bridegroom, was only a little less wilted than his beautiful and accomolished bride; the groomsmen ripped off their white gloves in despair, all prospect of getting them off untorn being clearly out of the question; never before did your correspondent witness such heavings and expansions of the lungs in efforts to obtain sufficient oxygen; it was a social Black-hole-of-Calcutta business and we are only astonished and grateful that no lives were sacrificed. One feature in the entertainment deserved attention; it was the presence in the rooms of nearly every politician, great or little in the city-all were present. Fortunately for the happy couple who started for Niagara at 6 p. m., the weather moderated about an hour or two after their departure, and by nine o'clock last night road sheets of lightning and heavy showers of rain cleared the atmosphere of its surplus aloric, and made perpendicular shirt collars and other linen again a possibility. Few men have more sincere friends than our Recorder; and if his wedding feast belos him to get nominated this fall for counsel to the

#### Corr. of the Wash. Con. The Fashions.

corporation, we may well say that he has kil-

led two birds by a single happy shot .-- N. Y.

A Paris letter says, white muslin robes with a little colored spot, bid fair to be the rage this summer. They are made with a number of scolloped flounces, the edges of which are button holed with cotton, the color of the spot. The boddice is low, and over it is a bertha, crossing in front, and trimmed with festooned frills. The Beauharnais canezon is quite new. Its the invention of Mlle Virginie Vasseur, who will make thirty or forty dresses for the same person, so that no two shall be alike. She originated la robe Clotilde, of white muslin with white embroidered spots. On the skirt are nine flounces, each with a pink or blue ribbon through the hem. Between every third flounce is a space filled up with bouilons and ribbon. All down one side bows of ribbon are attached to each flounce. On the other side two larger bows are fixed to the bouilons. The corsage low and square, is worn with a little fichu which leaves the throat bare, and covers the shoul ders. The sleeves have five flounces and five bows of ribbon. The distinguishing mark of this costume is a very wide sash which goes round the waist and ties behind like a child's, the ends finished by a deep fringe. This dress is perfectly charming in the country, when accompanied by a Fornorina straw

hat, trimmed with wild flowers. Much attention is bestowed on riding hab its. Some are made of white pique-nankeen is worn, and the unbleached contils. A short waisted boddice is worn with the skirt. The riding hat is of straw, the sides turned up and b und with black velvet, a velvet bow confining a tuft of cock's feathers. - New York Express.

## Garibaldi.

The simple telegram, "Brescia and Cre mona are free!" betokens the onward trium phal march of Garibaldi, whose ria sacra is already marked by such milestones as Como, Lecco, Monza, and Bergamo. Save that his progress is through the garden fields of a genial land, this rapid rescuer of towns and districts revives the memory of Havelock It is quite true, as reported, that he found time to pay a flying visit to his King, at Milan, on the 9th of June, but after a short interview with Victor Emanuel, he was off to Bergamo to give the word "forward!"